

WILL BUILD A NEW LINE

The W. & L. E. Opposed to Leased Privileges.

OFFICE SOON TO BE REMOVED.

Cleveland Will Get the Headquarters—President Blair Regards the Valley Agreement as a Mere Temporary Arrangement.

Authoritative information reaches the Cleveland Leader that the headquarters of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will be moved from Toledo to that city. Immediately after the agreement takes effect President Blair and his assistants will become residents of Cleveland.

An announcement, considered authentic, made yesterday, was to the effect that the W. & L. E. has not abandoned its project for the construction of an entrance into Cleveland. Ever since the failure of the W. & L. E. to acquire possession of the Cleveland Valley & Terminal railroad it has been said that the former road contemplated building a branch from Wellington to Cleveland. It was generally supposed that the traffic arrangements with the B. & O. would cause a cessation of the talk regarding the branch. The belief, however, is erroneous, as the W. & L. E. will come in to Cleveland over its own tracks as soon as it can possibly do so.

The agreement with the B. & O. company, therefore, is only temporary.

The W. & L. E. is opposed to using the tracks of other railroads because of the coal traffic. The Valley road extends to Valley Junction, not far from the coal fields. Business gathered by the W. & L. E. destined for Cleveland must be transferred to the Valley road. In the coal trade the haul is longer on the Valley than on the W. & L. E. It is announced that President Blair is anxious to own all the facilities used by his road, especially those in Cleveland, the company depending upon this city for a good share of its traffic. The through business between Cleveland and Wheeling will necessarily be small. Wheeling is much nearer Pittsburgh, and has direct railroad connections. Despite this fact, it is expected that the through line will develop considerable new business.

Commercial Freight Agent A. G. Blair is the only representative of the W. & L. E. road now located in Cleveland. The plans call for the removal to this city of all the officials now in Toledo.

IT WAS A DAMP EVENING

But it Failed to Affect the Garden Party at Justus.

Rarely is hospitality so taxed as was that of Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Evans, of Justus, on Thursday night, and even more seldom are hosts found prepared to respond with such generous lavishness. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association, and expressed a desire, some time ago, to give a garden party at her country home for the benefit of that organization. Thursday evening was the date selected, and responding to the cordial invitation, parties were made up to journey the nine miles to Justus, numbering in aggregate about one hundred. Two hay wagon loads of people, each drawn by four horses, left the Massillon Club at six o'clock, and carriages innumerable followed for the spacious Evans residence. The trip was made without incident, and the visitors received a royal welcome.

The house itself, one of the largest in Stark county, was given into the possession of the company, who were filled with amazement at its size and resources. It contains in all 25 rooms, the dining room being about 50 feet deep and correspondingly wide, and around the outside extend wide verandas, of the comfortable proportions of a summer hotel. Every room is filled with works of art, most of them from the brush of Mrs. Evans herself. The barn, which possesses proportions like a house, had been prepared for dancing. Throughout its length of 144 feet every speck of dirt and dust had been removed, and the huge oak skeleton was decorated with the boughs of trees. An improvised stage accommodated Schworm's orchestra and the Massillon visitors soon found themselves moving in the shadowy light of the lanterns, or watching with interest one of the most picturesque hoys ever given in this vicinity. The frolic became gay as the hour grew later, and after the intermission whole acts from "Pinafore" and other operas were undertaken, old fashioned barn dances attempted, and nothing forgotten that could ward off thought of the homeward passage and the anticipated drenching. The first hay wagon left about midnight, when there seemed a prospect of a dry trip. This hope was abandoned before half an hour had passed, and the company having made up its mind that a thorough soaking was assured, prepared to get as much fun as possible out of the operation. Moist, but hilarious, there was plenty of energy left to give three cheers at Navarre, where a ball was in progress, whose attendants responded with sarcasm and the Chautauqua salute, and after the lapse of about three hours Massillon was reached, and the wet straw forsaken.

The other hay wagon party, failing to get under way before the down-pour, accepted the invitation of Mrs. Evans to remain all night. There were 31 in this party, and enough others to swell the total to 50. From mysterious corners and closets Mrs. Evans produced coats and blankets for the girls, and the men heroically took to the floor down stairs, and there remained until morning, when an early train brought them all to Massillon. The unique experience was keenly enjoyed, in spite of the inclement weather.

WAS BLYTHE MURDERED?

Railroad Men Advance a New Theory Regarding His Death.

NORWALK, July 24.—The body of Charles Blythe, the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad brakeman who was found lying dead on the top of a box car when the train on which he was running reached Hartland station, was sent to his home in Canton last night. An examination showed that Blythe had a deep cut in the back of his head and that his neck was broken.

The railroad officials do not believe that Blythe was killed by striking his head against a bridge under which the road runs in Norwalk, but think that he was foully dealt with. They are now investigating the matter.

THE OIL CAN EXPLODED.

Fatal Injuries Caused to Minnie Swisher.

SHE TRIED TO START A FIRE.

An Attempt to use Coal Oil in a Kitchen Stove Results in a Fatal Accident to a Young Girl Living on the Edge of Town.

Minnie Swisher, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Swisher, who live on the Pigeon Run road, on the Perry township line, was the victim of an accident Thursday evening, the result of which will be fatal. The child undertook to start a fire in the kitchen stove by the use of carbon oil. She was not aware of the presence of a few live coals in the grate and an explosion followed. The moment the oil reached the bed of hot ashes a flame shot up, igniting the oil in the can, which burst. Burning oil was thrown in every direction, and the child's clothing was completely saturated, and in an instant she was wrapped in seething flames and burned to a crisp.

With the exception of a portion of an under-garment every stitch of clothing was burned from her body, but strange to say the child's face and neck were not seriously burned. Her body and limbs, however, presented a terrible sight. The flesh cracked open in many places and great pieces dropped to the floor. The child lived through the night and was alive this morning, but her sufferings are indescribable. She is being cared for by Dr. Smith, but cannot recover.

The poor young sufferer lapsed into unconsciousness at 4 o'clock Friday morning and remained in that state until about noon, when death ensued.

BROWNE CAN RETURN.

Criminal Libel Charge Withdrawn—Coxey Pays the Freight.

CANTON, July 25.—J. S. Coxey has paid all the costs in the criminal libel case brought by T. H. Seaman against Carl Browne, amounting in all to some \$60. The prosecuting witness has consented to withdraw his charge on these conditions. Settlement has very recently been effected, and was brought about by Browne's desire to return to Stark county.

LAWYERS AT A PICNIC.

Business at the court house has been virtually suspended for the day. The members of the Stark county bar are picnicking at Congress lake and have been joined by the various county officers. In spite of the unpleasant rain fully 400 took the early morning train and as many more followed later.

NEW CASES INSTITUTED.

Rose Reinhart has instituted suit against the county commissioners of Stark county to recover damages in the sum of \$300. She is the owner of property near the Nimishillen creek, where it crosses Belden avenue, which she alleges sustained damages by an overflow of water. The overflow, she claims, is the result of an excavation made by direction of the defendants.

Mary M. McCafferty brings suit against D. E. Schlott & Co., to recover \$1,000 damages. She claims her credit injured to that extent by the defendants, through Parker & Sons collecting agency publishing an account of \$7.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the estate of George Lesh, of Louisville, the first partial account has been filed.

The will of Benjamin F. Buxer, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of F. C. Ward, of Sugar Creek township, the administrator is authorized to endorse transfer of promissory notes.

The will of Mary Vanthier, of Nimishillen township, has been filed for probate.

BROKEN IN TWO PLACES.

Serious Injury of Nicholas Krebs at Upper Pigeon Run.

Nicholas Krebs, employed in the Upper Pigeon Run mine, was seriously injured Friday afternoon by a fall of slate. One leg was fractured in two places, above and below the knee, and the knee cap of the other leg was broken in three places. He was taken to his home in Columbus street and placed under the care of surgeons. Owing to his advanced age a complete recovery is doubtful.

Browne's Prediction.

Son-in-law Browne made this discovery at 1:10 Friday afternoon: "Coxey's plan of employing idle labor on public works carried in the platform committee. The Non-interest bond plan was defeated by a few votes. The minority will carry it into the convention, and if they win will nominate Coxey for first place in spite of his declination."

A COURSE OF LECTURES

Prospectus of a Series of Entertainments.

THE BEST PLATFORM TALENT.

A Popular Price Fixed for the Tickets, With the Expectation of Heavy Support. Something About the Attractions Provided for the Season.

Thanks to the personal energy of William N. Hemperly, T. Harvey Smith and George McCall, Massillon will be given the opportunity to enjoy a first class course of lectures during the fall and winter. The only interest the three gentlemen named have in the matter is to see that their enterprise is carried to a successful issue, and they have therefore determined upon a popular course at a popular price of one dollar for the season or one dollar and fifty cents for a reserved seat. The talent for which provisional contracts have been made is of the highest order now before the public, and only by securing a great number of subscribers can the expenses of the course be met. The following list of attractions is contemplated:

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., John P. D. John, George R. Wendling, John D. DeMotte, Alexander Black, the original Swedish quartette company, and, if the subscription list warrants the Ariel Ladies' Sextet.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon is doubtless preaching to larger audiences in New York every week than any pulpit orator now in this country, not excepting Dr. Talmage. The crowds who attend services at the Academy of Music tax the capacity of that auditorium every Sunday. Mr. Dixon's lecture on the "New Woman," is his latest and in many respects the best.

John P. D. John will probably take for his subject, "Did man make God, or did God make man?" This is a reply to Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who himself heartily acknowledges its spirit of fairness.

George R. Wendling has been heard in Massillon before, although a number of years ago, and the pleasure he then gave has not faded from public memory. His lecture on "Sol of Tarsus," is the one selected for Massillon.

John D. DeMotte is expected to discuss "The Harp of the Senses, or the Secret of Character Building." The lecture is not a dull exposition of scientific research, but bright, brilliant and humorous, in a measure informal and at all times interesting.

Alexander Black is down for his picture play of "A Capital Courtship." The story, written by Mr. Black, and read to his audience, is accompanied by 250 beautiful pictures, which appear at opportune moments as Mr. Black tells his tale, which abounds in incident and dialogue. In a bright and fascinating way he takes his audiences to see Mr. Dewey, President Cleveland, Speaker Reed, Commodore Melville, General Greely, Secretary Lamont and many other distinguished men. He tells them a story of a very lovable American girl, shows them interesting scenes in and about Washington, and gives them a thoroughly delightful evening.

The Swedish Quartette Company appears in national costume and in a musical programme that is very well spoken of by competent critics all over the United States.

The Ariel Ladies' Sextette will not be here unless the number of subscribers to the course warrants the extra expense. It is hoped that enough popular interest will be taken in the matter to insure not only the presence of those who have been mentioned, but also the sextette which is commented upon in terms of praise every where.

THAT RECONCILIATION.

How Coxey and Browne Make Up at St. Louis.

St. Louis papers of Wednesday confirm THE INDEPENDENT'S news of the peace proceedings between the cerebrum and the cerebrum of the Commonwealth. The Republic says that yesterday morning Browne and Coxey met at the foot of the stairs in the Lindell corridor. There was a big, curious crowd standing about, and the two men realized that it was expected of them that they say something to each other. Coxey's face flushed, and so did Browne's.

The big, picturesque Browne was the first to make an advance. He walked up to Coxey and put out his hand.

"How do you do, Mr. Coxey," he said.

"How do you do, Mr. Browne," returned Coxey, with evident reluctance, as he took the hand of the long haired enthusiast who married into the Coxey family.

There was an awkward pause, followed by this question from Coxey:

"How is my daughter?"

"She is very well," replied Browne.

"We are stopping at the Holland House, and would be pleased to have you call," Coxey bowed, and the interview closed.

The Chronicle adds: The Goddess of Peace was going to breakfast with Mars, when a Chronicle reporter called at the Holland Hotel Tuesday to see Mr. and Mrs. Carl Browne.

"Every vestige of difference between father and ourselves has disappeared," said Mrs. Browne, "and I am glad." Here the Goddess of Peace beamed on Mars, who said:

"The reconciliation was effected yesterday, when certain overtures initiated by correspondence were consummated. I am soon to become managing editor of Gen. Coxey's paper, and we will, therefore, return to Ohio."

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

WILL BUILD THE SWITCH.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Wants that Asylum Work.

The C. L. & W. railway company proposes to build a switch to the site of the Massillon hospital for insane. The officials were in the city last night conferring with Superintendent Richards. The company's engineer, W. B. Hanlon, will lay a line today or Saturday when the city will be requested to secure the right of way. Providing this is granted the switch will be constructed at the cost of the company, and will be a permanent affair. There will be over 2,500 cars of freight to handle under the present contracts and no less than 700 to be delivered annually after the asylum is completed.

ELECTRIC LINE PLANS.

Wooster May Be Left in the Cold.

MASSILLON'S CHANCES GOOD.

The Electric Road Planned to Extend from Cleveland Southward by Way of Medina and Orrville—Not Unlikely to Terminate in This City.

For nearly a year a great deal of talk has been indulged in, in Wooster, Medina and Cleveland, over an electric railroad project, designed to connect the points named. Much of the right of way has been secured, and a good deal of the capital is ready. Judging from the newspaper reports the enterprise is in a fair way to go through, but the projectors are now seriously considering the advisability of amending their plans. The original design was to extend the line from Orrville to Wooster, but for reasons satisfactory to themselves, the promoters now think of dropping Wooster and entering Massillon from Orrville, by way of Mt. Eaton, Dalton and West Brookfield. The Wooster Republican contains the following definite news on this subject:

"That Wooster is liable to lose the electric road to Cleveland and that the projectors do not regard the prospects very good for securing the necessary aid here, will be seen by the following telegrams received on Tuesday afternoon:

"MEDINA, O., July 21, '96.

"L. N. Cox, Wooster, O.

"Massillon wants line via Orrville. Can leave Wooster out. Wm. Bigham."

"CANTON, O., July 21, '96.

"A. Cunningham, Wooster, O.

"Massillon and Canton people favor project. Can make favorable arrangements. L. N. Cox."

COMING TO MASSILLON.

SEVILLE, O., July 25.—The electric railway if built as proposed, will run from Cleveland via Strongsville, Medina, Seville, Orrville, or Apple Creek. Arrangements have been made to connect with the Canton and Massillon road at Orrville or Apple Creek.

An enthusiastic electric road meeting was held in Medina last evening. It was addressed by the Hon. Martin Dodge and F. A. McMillen, of Cleveland, and Col. J. N. Cox, of New York. The necessary amount of stock will be taken as an investment. New York capitalists will furnish 80 per cent. of construction and equipment funds, and 20 per cent. will be raised by local subscription. Medina, Seville, Smithville and Orrville are well up with subscriptions. Wooster has expressed very little financial interest.

Col. J. N. Cox, representative of the New York interest, is investigating the Massillon-Orrville connection.

WM. BIGHAM.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION.

William Hansen Appointed Local Agent of the W. & L. E.

Agent S. P. Ayers, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has been promoted by appointment to the office of agent at Steubenville. William Hansen, now chief clerk of Agent Edgar of the C. L. & W., and also his chief clerk when Mr. Edgar was agent of the W. & L. E., will succeed Mr. Ayers. The change will take effect August 15th. The appointment of Mr. Hansen is a deserved recognition of one of the youngest and most promising railroad men in Massillon. The W. & L. E. could have looked far and near, without securing a more wide-awake, competent and all around good man. Mr. Hansen is thoroughly versed in the work he is about to undertake. Mr. Ayers has been an efficient agent and his promotion speaks for itself.

UNPRECEDENTED RAINFALL.

Massillon Not Alone in Its Wet Weather Experience.

Notwithstanding the fact that only about three weeks of the month of July have passed, its rainfall already amounts to 6.53 inches. When the rainfalls for the corresponding month in the years of 1894 5, 1896 and 246 inches, respectively, are considered, it will be seen that we are experiencing some very unusual July weather this year. Exactly .26 inches of rain fell from 12 o'clock Thursday night until 6 o'clock this morning, and .36 inches from then until noon today. These figures were obtained from the Massillon Water Supply Company's pumping station.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

HOW IS IT TO END?

The Last Day of the Populist Convention.

DELEGATES VERY MUCH MIXED.

Nominations for President the Order of the Day—Gen. Weaver Places Bryan's Name in the List—The Opportunity is One Not to be Sacrificed, He Says.

[By Associated Press to The Independent]

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The positive refusal of Mr. Bryan to accept a nomination by the Populists, because of their action in nominating Tom Watson for vice president last night [last night's proceedings on page 5] brought the delegates to the convention in a very much mixed state of mind. The convention was called to order at 9:37. The appointment of members of the national committee, and the committees to notify the nominees was first in order. There was a great deal of talk about the best thing to do with Bryan. Some suggested an endorsement, which would not need acceptance. Others favored his nomination any how. There were no indications of his reconsidering his withdrawal. Radicals seemed willing to take Bryan if he would accept on their platform.

Judge Green, of Nebraska, began to make a nomination, but was stopped by the point of order that the rules required the alphabetical call of states. When Alabama was called Mr. Kolb yielded to Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, who spoke in part:

"We cannot be mistaken concerning the issues involved in the struggle of the party. It is between the gold standard gold bonds and bank currency on the one hand, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency on the other. The people are asked to choose between enforced idleness, destitution, debt, bankruptcy and despair on the one side, and an open door of opportunity under just laws and normal conditions on the other.

"The situation presents us the mightiest civic question that ever convulsed a civilized nation. The conflict can neither be postponed nor avoided. In the name of the suffering people I affirm that this is no time for dissensions nor party divisions. The supreme hour for action has arrived. If we would be victorious we must make common cause with the heroic men who dominated the Chicago convention. No other course is either prudent or desirable. We are not asked to abandon our party, nor would it be wise to do so. If it is to be preserved we will, in my judgment, be compelled to take the course which I am about to indicate. The silver Democrats have lined up as an organization.

"Now let the Populists, free silver Republicans and the American silver party do likewise. Form an embattled square impervious to the assaults of the confederated gold power. After due consideration, in which I have fully canvassed every possible phase of the subject, I have failed to find a single good reason to justify us in placing a third ticket in the field. The exigencies of the hour imperatively demand that there shall be but one. I would not endorse the distinguished gentlemen named at Chicago. I would nominate them outright and make them our own and then share justly and rightfully in their election. The situation is a striking verification of the old adage that 'the path of duty is the path of safety.'

"Therefore, in obedience to my highest conception of duty, with a solemn conviction that I am right, I place in nomination for the Presidency of the United States a distinguished gentleman who, let it be remembered, has already been endorsed by the Populist party of his own state—once for representative in congress, once for United States senator and only last week for the Presidency. I name that matchless champion of the people, that intrepid foe of the corporate greed, that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska."

Although Gen. Weaver in the beginning asked the delegates to refrain from applause, a scene of wild confusion followed. A Bryan cross was mounted on the speaker's platform, and state standards gathered about it. Texas, Missouri, Maine, Oregon, Mississippi and other states refused to join in the effort to stampede the convention for Bryan. Personal encounters followed an attempt to carry a Bryan picture into the Texas delegation, and Bryan men were repulsed.

The Texas standard was raised aloft by that delegation. Missouri tried to join Bryan and a fight ensued during which the Missouri standard was torn in pieces. One piece was carried by a delegate to the Bryan forces, while the rest, with Arkansas, joined Texas.

After fifteen minutes of noisy demonstration, Field, of Virginia, moved that the rule be suspended and Mr. Bryan be nominated by acclamation. The chair at first declared the motion carried, but yielded to sharp protests from the Texas men and permitted a call of states on motion to suspend the rules. Judge Field, finally, to restore order, withdrew his motion, and the call of states for nominations proceeded, speech after speech being made seconding Bryan.

While Jerry Simpson was speaking for Bryan, the Texas delegation withdrew to consult upon a candidate. Mrs. Roberts, of Colorado, seconded Bryan also. The call of New York opposed Bryan, and was hooted and hissed.

Call of New York nominated Norton, of Illinois. The Texas delegation after consultation agreed to support Norton. Speech after speech was made, all for Bryan, and at 1:15 seemed assured that Bryan certainly be the nominee by the votes of all but Texas and a

few scattering delegates who will vote for Morton. Livingston, of Missouri, nominated Donnelly, but when he declined he named Coxey, of Ohio. J. Weller Long, speaking for Missouri, says the nomination of Coxey does not voice the delegation. Missouri will support Bryan if he accepts the platform of the Populists.

At 2:30 nominating speeches had only got down as far as Pennsylvania, and relief was found in a campaign song by women from Colorado. A nomination seems some distance away.

FOUNDED ON FRAUD

President Penna on Competition in Coal Trade.

WHERE QUANTITY GOVERNS.

The President of the United Mine Workers Explains Some of the Conditions Under Which the West Virginia Coal is Mined and Sold.

President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, has said within a few days that the Cleveland hospital for insane is not the only institution procuring its coal from West Virginia. "Many of the public institutions, both state and municipal, get their coal from that state," he continued, "or did so a short time ago."

Asked how it was possible for the West Virginia operators to compete with Ohio, Mr. Penna said: "It is because the whole system of coal mining in West Virginia is founded on fraud. The miners are unorganized and are imposed upon by false weights and measures used by their employers. In parts of West Virginia the miners are paid according to the quantity mined, instead of by weight. Cars are constructed containing an agreed amount, the miners to be paid so much per car. In the course of a year or so these cars are replaced by other and larger ones. I was amused at the remark of an old miner, who said that they build the cars of green timber, which keeps on growing after it is put into the cars.

"Wherever the miners are paid by weight, a ton is all the way from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds. The miners are not allowed to have a checkweighman present to see that the coal is weighed right, and are thus placed at the mercy of the operators. In Ohio every ton of coal is weighed in the presence of a representative of the miners, as well as of the operators, and fair play is assured. While in Ohio the miners are organized, while in West Virginia they are not. Their wages are less to begin with for this reason, and with the frauds practiced upon them, it is impossible to determine just what they do get. But we know that it is far less than is paid the Ohio miner."

"Do you know of any other reason why the West Virginia coal can be mined more cheaply than that of Ohio?" inquired the reporter.

"There is no other reason," replied Mr. Penna. "If the same prices were paid for mining, and the same safeguards existed against fraud in West Virginia as we have here, Ohio coal would be able to hold its own against West Virginia competition. The whole trouble lies in the fact that the West Virginia coal is weighed in the scales of avarice."

THEY MAY TEACH SCHOOL.

Certificates Granted to Stark County Applicants.

Certificates to teach school in Stark county were granted to the following persons by the county examiners at Canton, on July 11: S. A. Conrad, Paris; A. A. Cockin, Middlebranch; D. Dietrich, H. R. Whitmore, Navarre; J. C. Hewett, Wayneburg; Geo. A. Hoover, Anna L. Pomeroy, Canal Fulton; Debert Koth, Lima; E. E. Stoner, J. W. Stromflet, A. D. Ulrich, Elta C. Williams, New Berlin; E. A. Stewart, Reedurban; Frank Schlichter, Beach City; H. H. Weaver, Nimishilla; Emma August, Olive Robertson, Canton; Anna Irene Lesh, Louisville; Clara Morris, Margaret Morgan, Massillon; Idella Morrow, Dalton; Varine Pfouts, Wilmore; Olive Sheldon, Lake, for one year each; H. C. Koehler, Alliance; F. N. Sweitzer, Marlboro; John Schlarb, Mound; Nora Garver, primary, Navarre, for two years each. There were thirty-eight applicants in the class.

The members of the Navarre high school alumni association will hold their fifth annual reunion and picnic in the school grove at Navarre on Thursday, August 6. A literary and musical programme has been arranged for the afternoon. President Clifford Camp will make the welcome address. Dr. Ed. V. Hng will speak on "Our duties to the school and to the association." Grace Welch will discuss "Society: its fads and failures." Thomas Thomas will tell of "America one hundred years hence," and Geneva Brown will give the alumni prophecy. Music will be furnished by Frank Siffert, Nettie Rider, Linda Hug and Minnie Bowers.

The Wayne county institute will be held at the Wooster opera house, August 17. Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, Dr. T. S. Lowden, Chas. Hapert and I. W. Lachatt have been engaged as instructors. Only 279 of the teachers who attended the state association meeting at Put-in-Bay this year paid their membership fees.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896. To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gentles—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly, ISAAC H. MYERS.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1888.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.

The dispatches point to the building of an electric railway from Massillon to Orrville and thence to Cleveland. Such a road would connect towns and villages now inaccessible, and would deserve and receive the cordial support of every person interested in the city's welfare.

Mr. Whitney's letter advising Democrats to nominate a sound money ticket is most ill timed and ill-advised. It is evident that he has not read McKinley's latest speeches. If he will do so, he will find that they are devoted wholly to the currency question. He has not urged the tariff issue as of paramount importance. True friends of sound money must stand together and ignore unessential points of difference.

An investigation has been made, with the result that there is a dawning conviction that Mr. Bryan's figurative crown of thorns has been energetically worked for about all it is worth. On Dec. 23, 1894, when the wicked gold standard men were hard at work, he proclaimed:

"I will not aid them to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor the crown of thorns."

But eleven months prior to this, Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, had said in reference to the tariff:

"Do you regard your bill with reference to labor? Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss, you scourge it to the very quick, and press a crown of thorns upon its brow."

This speech may be found in the Congressional Record of Jan. 26, 1894. The inventor of the figure has never been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, but the borrower of his language largely owes his nomination to that fact.

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, goes east from his own state to say: "I have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Bryan cannot carry Nebraska in the November election. In making that prediction, I do not belittle the free coinage of silver cause that that is spread all over this country, and especially through our Western States. The people of Nebraska do not have an abiding confidence in Mr. Bryan, although they respect him for his clean character, and they have a local pride to some extent in the fact that he has received the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of one of the great political parties of the country. His age is against him for one thing, and then he has not been steady enough in his politics to suit either the Democrats or the Populists. We have been fighting the Bryan Democrats in Nebraska for years, and have the upper hand of them, and I do not believe that his persuasive tongue or the fact that he is a citizen of Nebraska can carry the electoral vote of that state for him next November."

DEMOCRATIC SUGGESTIONS.

To its Democratic readers THE INDEPENDENT commends the following from the Democratic New York Sun:

"Free silver coinage would be national dishonor and a monumental anachronism. Silver has had its day as a money standard. The commerce of civilization which has used as a medium of exchange pretty much everything from shells to the higher metals, has progressed beyond silver. It has adapted itself to gold, and to gold it will stick until it finds something still more convenient. The silver campaign is based on delusions which have no justifications, and on statements which are not so. It cannot prevail, and every sincere believer in fair dealing and in business honor as the foundation of commercial prosperity, must put aside all other purposes and unite for its defeat.

"In the different states the state candidates for the mortified and disheartened members of the Democracy to follow are yet to be determined. In them, and especially in New York, where David Bennett Hill has struggled for his party against overwhelming odds, the nucleus of Democratic regeneration must be found. But from now until election day in November, 1896, the Presidential candidate of every Democrat who favors honest money and who still hopes to crush the enemies of the fundamental principles he was bred in, should be, without hesitation, evasion, or sop to prejudice, William McKinley."

OUR BRITISH COUSINS.

A writer in Harper's Weekly chats entertainingly thus: "The comments of the English press on the Democratic convention have also shown a knowledge of American politics that was woefully lacking a few years ago—or, if not a knowledge, at least a desire for knowledge. Of course, the amazing ignorance of English people concerning America cannot be wiped out at once. I was talking the other day with Mr. Justin McCarthy in one of the lobbies of the House of Commons, and he told me a tale which illustrated this astounding lack of correct information. An English politician, a member of the present government, and a man whose name is known the whole world over, was questioning him about Chicago. 'Let me

see, Mr. McCarthy,' said he, 'Chicago's on the border of a lake, isn't it?' 'Yes,' 'And—er—is it a pretty little lake?' asked the English cabinet minister. The fact is, America, up till quite recently, was very little heard of in England. When there was a strike at Chicago, or a lynching party out in Texas, or General Cockey was making a march, then the English press would give some account of the event, and accompany it with a sneering editorial. But there was no regular correspondence worth the name, and it was rarely that anything American was considered deserving of more than a meagre paragraph. Besides that, Americans who visit England rarely become acquainted with English people. They put up at boarding houses or the Embankment hotels; they drive all over London on omnibuses, and they visit the Tower and Westminster Abbey and Stratford-on-Avon—precisely the places where Englishmen are not to be found. It is the rarest possible thing to find in the provinces an Englishman who knows an American. Even now on the average Englishman's list of countries to be visited America stands last. The idea of taking a holiday tour in America has never yet occurred to the English people."

A LESSON OF THE WAR.

When the civil war broke out, the United States had \$255,000,000 of coin, mainly gold, in current use. The entire coinage of silver dollars to that time was \$8,000,000. After the breaking out of the war, this coin went out of use. The government was obliged to raise money to carry on the war, and it could only do so by issuing paper money. Now congress could make people take this paper money in settlement of all debts, public and private, but it could not prevent them from increasing their prices to meet what they believed to be the relative value of this paper money and coin. This difference in value existed because the coin had a certain value in itself, whether the government lived or died, but the paper money was only good in the event that the government succeeded. Therefore prices went skyward measured in paper money, and gold and silver were retired as money, and used in exchange only at a great premium. Our experiences then show how powerless is the fiat of the government to defeat the laws of supply and demand. Of course the paper dollars were backed up by the promise of the government to redeem them in coin. In other words they were non-interest bearing notes. On January 1st, 1879, when John Sherman was secretary of the treasury, the government then having a sufficiently large stock of gold on hand, declared itself able to redeem its notes, and the parity between our different kinds of money has ever since been maintained. These facts of history show how improbable it is that any free coinage system could prevent the market value of silver from regulating the purchasing power of silver dollars not maintained at par with gold under some such plan as we now follow, and prove that free coinage would drive gold out of circulation. The value of our paper money in war times rose and fell as we won or lost in battle. The value of silver dollars, under free coinage, would rise and fall as we discovered new or exhausted old silver mines.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

The National Union Bank of New York, is performing a useful service in sending to its correspondents a brief statement as to the meaning of "16 to 1."

It says: "Under the existing law, the gold dollar is the 'unit of value,' but the silver dollar is equally a legal tender for all debts. The gold unit contains 23.22 grains of pure gold, worth in all markets of the world 100 cents; worth just the same before made into coin as afterward. Coinage adds nothing to its value and gold is not favored. The Secretary of the Treasury is required by existing law 'to preserve the parity between the two metals.' In consequence of this policy, every dollar of currency in this country is the equivalent of the gold dollar.

"The silver dollar contains 371½ grains of pure silver—sixteen times (exactly 15.98) the amount of pure gold in a dollar. Hence by '16 to 1' is meant that 16 ounces of silver made into our legal tender coins shall be the lawful equivalent of one ounce of gold. The market price of silver is 69 cents an ounce (480) grains, hence the actual value of 371½ grains of silver in our dollar is 53 cents. In other words, one ounce of gold will buy 32 ounces of silver.

"The demand of the Chicago platform may be defined as the right of any one to deposit silver of any kind at a mint of the United States and have every 371½ grains of pure silver (now worth in its uncoined state about 53 cents) made, free of charge, into a coin of the United States and stamped 'One Dollar,' which dollar shall be a full legal tender at its face value in the payment of debts and obligations. No provision is made for maintaining these dollars at par with gold.

"The immediate result of such legislation would be the destruction of the parity, the separation of our currency between gold and silver and the withdrawal of all the gold coins from circulation and use as money, producing an enormous contraction of the currency."

Now is the time to subscribe.

A CONVENTION CALL.

Gold Democrats Will Hold One
September 2.

A NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

It Is to Meet in Indianapolis August 2 to Decide on a Place For Holding a National Convention—The Report Was Adopted by the Conference.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The committee appointed by the gold standard Democrats at their meeting last night to prepare and issue a call for another convention met at the Auditorium and these men were present: John R. Wilson, Indiana; Henry Vollmer, Iowa; S. H. Holding, Ohio; W. R. Shelby, Michigan; G. M. Davis, Kansas City; L. C. Karuff, Missouri; W. F. Vilas, Wisconsin; W. S. Robbins, Illinois; P. W. Vaughan, Nebraska.

Compeller Eckels arrived and went into the conference. It had been supposed that Mr. Eckels would be the bearer of some sort of message from President Cleveland, but he emphatically denied this. "I have no message from President Cleveland," said Mr. Eckels, "and am here as others to assist in the movement which I believe to be for the best interests of the Democratic party."

Mr. Eckels when asked what move he favored for the head of the proposed tickets said that he did not care to express a choice, but that he heard many men who favored John M. Palmer.

The majority report as adopted is as follows:

In view of the revolutionary action of the recent Chicago convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and its condemnation of the national Democratic administration.

Resolved, First—That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated and that candidates for president and vice president in accord therewith be nominated.

Second—That the Democrats in the several states who are in sympathy with the recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to arrange a member of the national Democratic committee.

Third—That the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., 1896, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national Democratic convention, to be held not later than the 23 day of September, 1896, at such place, and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national committee may determine.

Fourth—That an executive committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference, of which he shall be one, with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each state, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to cause state meetings to be held, with all convenient speed for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or if no committee be selected in any state in time for said committee meeting, to designate a member to represent such state temporarily.

After an hour's discussion, a majority report was prepared calling for a convention to be held Sept. 2. A committee of five was selected to arrange for state conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating state tickets. The national committee is to meet at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, to decide on the place for the national convention, which will be held Sept. 2.

SILVER CONVENTION.

Bryan and Sewall Nominated For President and Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order at 10:41. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. L. W. Covert. Speeches were made by Judge Scott, Omaha, Senator Stewart and others and a poem was read by Miss Helen Mitchell. Adjournment was taken to 3:30 to await the report of the committee conferring with the Populist committee.

The convention reconvened at nearly 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Haggerty prayed. Mr. Baker read the resolutions adopted by the conference committee.

Senator Stewart then read the platform, which was adopted.

It declares for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independent of other nations. A recommendation for the nomination of Bryan and Sewall was also incorporated, but it was decided by the chairman that the recommendation regarding the nomination was not a part of the platform and should be acted upon separately. Mr. Page of Nebraska moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. It prevailed.

E. E. Little of Kansas nominated William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. Colonel L. C. Pace of Nebraska seconded the nomination.

A number of other speeches were made, and then the rules committee were suspended on motion of P. V. Wise of Missouri and Bryan was nominated by acclamation. The wildest enthusiasm followed. The band played "Columbia," "America" and other stirring tunes, while the howling and screaming delegates marched around the hall waving hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs. This was continued for ten minutes. Mr. Baker of California then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a vice president.

Mr. Truonp of Connecticut placed the name of Arthur Sewall of Maine before the convention. He made no speech. H. T. Niles of Ohio seconded the nomination. He had known Mr. Sewall for years, and his father before him, and there could be no fitter man than he for the place. It was moved that Mr. Sewall be declared the vice presidential nominee by acclamation, and the motion prevailed. The band played "America" and the delegates sang. Then they sang the Doxology.

Colonel Pace of Nebraska offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that as the Democratic party had arranged to notify Bryan and Sewall in New York the silver party notify them in Bryan's home at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Free Coinage One of the Leading Planks.
Other Subjects Treated.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The platform adopted by the Populist convention starts off with the usual lengthy preamble, denouncing the administrations of both parties and then follows the declaration of principles, first, "a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government, only without the intervention of banks at issue;" second, "the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations;" third, "the volume of circulating medium to be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production."

The fourth to the eighth inclusive denounce the sale of bonds, laws to prevent democratization of money, use of the government's option to pay its debts in any lawful money, a graduated income tax, including a paragraph denouncing the supreme court for its decision against the former income tax law, and postal banks by the government.

The plank on transportation is quite lengthy, beginning with a demand that the government should own and operate all railroads, foreclosure of the Pacific property following default in payment of debts to the government; denounces as "infamous schemes;" any plans for refunding these debts, and closes with a demand for government ownership of the telegraph lines.

The plank on land begins with a short preamble demanding "that the national and state legislatures shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes." It then demands the reclaiming by the government of all lands held by railroads and other corporations not in actual use, to be sold for settlers; condemns as "frauds" grants of land to the Pacific companies, and free homes for bona fide settlers on public lands.

The balance of the platform is as follows:

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards. We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

All public salaries should be made to correspond with the price of labor and its product.

In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

Believing that the election franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some states as unrepudiable and undemocratic, and we declare it ought to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

The closing paragraph invites the

sympathy and co-operation of the people.

THE CONFERENCE.

A Brief Report Adopted by Silverites and Populists.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The report of the conference committee of the Silverites and Populists was as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference committee that a union of all the forces including the People's party, silver men and free silver Democrats is expedient and should be effected at once. For the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November.

New Missionary Substituted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The Rev. Mr. Baird has been furnished with a passport to Bitlis, whither he goes as successor to the American missionary, the Rev. George P. Knapp, who was expelled, having been accused by the Porte of encouraging seditious movements among the Armenians.

CLOUDBURST AT SPRINGFIELD.

Campers Perched in Trees All Night.
Much Damage Done.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 25.—There has been a cloudburst here and everything is flooded. The people in the east end moved upstairs on account of the overflow of Buck creek. Front and North streets are partly under water.

A crowd of young campers at Redmonds mill were perched in trees all night. A rescuing corps was organized and went to the scene, three miles east of town, and rescued them. The magnificent Snyder park, costing \$250,000, is almost ruined. The damage to the country will be very heavy.

Floods in Northwestern Ohio.

FINDLAY, O., July 25.—Continuous rains and floods have destroyed a large share of the crops in Northwestern Ohio. One-half the hay is still uncut, the wheat is nearly all in the fields, sprouting and unfit for market, and the oat fields are so wet that no machine can go in to cut them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will not measure the losses of the past three weeks in this section.

Flood Expected at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—A flood of good-sized proportions is rushing down on Pittsburg and Allegheny, and there may be much resultant damage to the city and even to first floors in the lower portions of the two cities. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers will contribute to the flood, as there were exceedingly heavy rains about their headwaters yesterday.

Water in the Houses.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 25.—The river is still rising and is about 30 feet, which is three feet higher than the first rise. The business men are moving their goods from the basements of their stores, which are already flooded. The cellars of dwellings along Water street in West Brownsville are full of water.

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Nolt, defendant.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 21th day of July, A. D. 1896, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for \$20.75.

Perry Township, Stark County, O., July 27, 1896.

PETER CARNES, Plaintiff.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Sheriff.

CLARK, ANDLER & CLARK, ATTORNEYS.

WOMAN TO WOMAN.

Women are being taught by bitter experience that many physicians cannot successfully handle their peculiar ailments known as female diseases. Doctors are willing and anxious to help them, but they are the wrong sex to work understandingly.

When the woman of to-day experiences such symptoms as backache, nervousness, lassitude, whites, irregular or painful menstruation, pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, palpitation, "all gone" feeling and blues, she at once takes Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, feeling sure of obtaining immediate relief.

Should her symptoms be new to her, she writes to a woman, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., who promptly explains her case, and tells her free how to get well.

Indeed, so many women are now appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, that a score of lady secretaries are kept constantly at work answering the great volume of correspondence which comes in every day. Each letter is answered carefully and accurately, as Mrs. Pinkham fully realizes that a life may depend upon her reply, and into many and many a home has she shed the rays of happiness.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY, ss.

Solomon Shinn, Trustee.

Michael Burke, et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on Saturday, August 29th, 1896, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the village of Navarre, County of Stark, State of Ohio, and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Lot No. 32, in the town of Navarre, thence east 66 feet; thence north to the south line of the Common Valley R. R.; thence south-westwardly and along the south line of said railroad to the east side of Main street; thence south and along Main street to the place of beginning.

Also, situated in the Township of Bethlehem and County of Stark, State of Ohio, and known as the south half of lot No. 81, in the town of Bethlehem, now Navarre, incorporated as recorded in the plat of said town and recorded in the recorder's office of Stark county.

Also the following described land in Stark county, Ohio, to-wit: And known as a certain lot of ground in the original town of Rochester, now in the incorporated village of Navarre, with the appurtenances; which said lot is now designated on the map of said town as recorded in the recorder's office of said Stark county by number 51.

First tract—Lot No. 32, appraised at \$650.

Second tract—Lot No. 81, appraised at \$500.

Third tract—Lot No. 51, appraised at \$75.

Terms—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRSH DOLL, Sheriff.

CLARK, ANDLER & CLARK, ATTORNEYS.

TEN DAY

SALE....

OF

JARDINIERS!

ONE-FOURTH OFF

For Ten Days Only.

All sizes, styles and prices. Collected from every part of the world.

AT BAHNEY'S,

20 East Main St.

IT ROLLS DOWN HILL

AND WILL DIG ALMOST AS FAST AS A STEAM SHOVEL.

Broody Letter From the Home of the Armadillo—How the Animals Are Captured—Their Habits and Use For Food. A Native's Opinion.

[Special Correspondence.]
ISLAND OF TOBAGO, July 11.—I don't believe that any Yankee from the states was ever here before, this island is so out of the way of all travel. It lies down near Trinidad, about a day's run from Barbadoes, and once in awhile a steamer touches here, going from one of those islands to the other. The capital of Tobago is called Scarborough and is one of the prettiest of places naturally, but the most lonesome, so far as white society goes, in the West Indies. It was so altogether unattractive that I got out of it very promptly and made a camp in the woods several miles from town. An old negro was my guide who had lived in the woods for years, and he promised to show me all the "curious-



ROLLING DOWN HILL.

est things ob de island" if I could take his word for it and go with him. I did so, and about the "curious things" thus far are the armadillos which come prowling about the camp. This hill on which we had pitched camp rises above a beautiful stream, toward which it pitches steeply, and when the first armadillo saw me it just rolled itself up like a ball in its scaly shell and bounced down the declivity at a rate so rapid that I could not keep up with it. I managed to keep it in sight, however, and when I arrived at the spot where it had stopped rolling, expecting at least to get hold of its tail—for it is a slow runner—I found nothing but a mound of fresh earth, beneath which the armadillo was digging like "all possessed." He had made himself scarce with a rapidity perfectly astonishing and had set a pace toward the bowels of the earth which I could by no means emulate.

As is generally known, the armadillo is completely incased in a suit of bony armor, which renders him unassailable by ordinary animals. It has a long, pointed snout, strong and sharp claws and a make up generally that peculiarly fits it for digging. It can beat a steam shovel or a "dago" at excavating, and it must be a very smart dog that can catch up with one when once it has set those strong fore feet at work. Even with spades and shovels it is next to impossible to unearth one when it has got a good start. It is wary, too, as well as strong, and frequently while the pursuer is at its heels the armadillo will suddenly counter and burrow back again beneath the loose earth it has already thrown out, thus completely outflanking the expectant digger.

"Him de debil cased in amah," says the old black man who took me here. "Brack folks call um 'hawg in amah,' 'cause him like suckin pig wiv amah on to um, but I t'inks him de ole satan hisse'it."

His opinion, however, doesn't prevent him from feasting upon poor "tatoney," as the French islanders call him, whenever he is so fortunate as to capture one. Acting under my orders, he soon had a pen full of armadillos and agoutis, over which he lingers lovingly in anticipation of the rich dinners we shall get out of them. We had the armadillo cooked in its shell, and so served the meat is most delicious, being very much like veal, but with a savory flavor peculiarly its own. But it requires an expert, like my old negro, to shuck the animal out of its shell, which process is almost as difficult as the resurrecting of it from its den. The aboriginal South American name for the armadillo is cachicamo, and the first mention of it may be found in that quaintest of books ever written, Sir Walter Raleigh's "Adventures," published about 300 years ago. Sir Walter there says: "One of the Indians gave me a beast called by the Spaniards armadilla, and which they call cachicamo, which seemeth to be all barred over with small plates, somewhat like unto a rhinoceros, with a white horn growing in its hinder parts, which the Indians use to winde (blow) instead of a trumpet. Monardus writeth that a lit-



DIGGING FOR HIS DEN.

tle of the powder of that horn, put into the ears, cureth deafness. * * * And afterward we feasted with that beast which is called armadilla, the Indians all drunk as beggars, and the potes walking from one to another without rest."

I told my black companion about the great armadillo, the gigantic glyptodon, which used to roam the forests we were hunting through in the long ago quater-

nary period, and bunched up the very spot on which we had placed our camp. He generally believed everything I told him, but this account of a "hog in armor" as big as a mule somewhat staggered him. He went behind the hut and sat there for nearly half a day, all the time scratching his woolly head most vigorously. Finally he seemed to have digested the story fully, for he came to me and said: "Massa, dis a hawg in amah you done spoke of mus' a live long while befo' slavery time, sah, fo' me don' heah nuttin ob it f'om ole massa nor nobuddy. Ki, what a t'ing dat a be to meet in de wood ob a da'k night, sah!"

He could hardly swallow the glyptodon, but he cherished chimeras as gigantic as the fossil armadillo, which he had inherited from his African ancestors. We have many an argument over the existence of jumbies, and were-wolves, loupgarous and bloodsucking vampires, in which he firmly believes. He will never walk abroad in the forest at night, but he is always up at the first peep of day, and not many of the night foraging armadillos escape his vigilance. It is one of the most comical sights in the world to watch my old black man in full chase of an active armadillo down the side of a steep hill, and then to see the helter skelter scramble that follows when the animal begins to dig. I sometimes laugh so myself that I roll down the hill after them, and then lie there at the bottom holding my side while the gravedigger contest goes solemnly on. It is usually nip and tuck between old Ned and the armadillo, but as the former is assisted by his little cur dog, who was trained expressly for this business, the latter generally comes to grief in short order. Then he is killed and shucked and cooked in his own shell, like a crab, but he beats all the crabs I ever ate, or terrapin either.

A. O. FURBER.

CHICAGO'S ELECTRIC "L."

The Western City Ahead of New York in This Feature of Rapid Transit.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, July 21.—New York has 100 miles of elevated railroad; Chicago has 46. New York has had her elevated railroad system for 30 years. The first "L" road in Chicago was opened June 6, 1892. But Chicago is ahead of New York in rapid transit facilities in one particular. Chicago has a successful electric system in operation on one elevated road, is building another road to be operated by electricity and is equipping a third elevated road with electric power. The New Yorker still rides behind his primitive steam engine and reads his evening paper by the light of a "lantern dimly burning."

This condition of affairs would not be excusable on the ground of excessive cost of operation, for the "L" roads of New York were a bonanza to the Gould family, and, though watered to a drop-sical point, they pay steady dividends, and it was reported in New York recently that more than 150 had been bid per share for a controlling interest. It would be a blessing to New York if the roads could be taken out of the hands of the Young Man Afraid to Pay Taxes and put under the control of some broader minded capitalist who would reorganize the management. In respect of catering to the public need, the Chicago roads show a much more commendable spirit.

The truth about the New York roads is that the public patronage fell into their hands like an overripe peach. The Chicago roads have had to bid for business.

The introduction of the "L" system in any community but crowded New York has been considered always a dangerous experiment. In St. Louis a syndicate obtained permission some years ago to construct an "L" road from the business center of the city to the Compton hill section, but abandoned the project because the prospect was unpromising. In Kansas City certain natural disadvantages were overcome by connecting Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., by an elevated road, but even this line did not prosper.

Chicago seemed the one available field for "L" development because the limitations of the business district congested it so that means of egress and ingress from the residence sections were unduly limited. But even here the "L" roads did not prosper. The original "L" road, which was used by so many visitors to the World's fair, is now in the hands of a reorganization committee, and the Lake street road, which was under construction when the fair was open, has passed through an experience disastrous to stockholders and bondholders alike.

The Yerkes syndicate is the controlling influence in the surface railroads of Chicago. It planned the Northwestern Elevated road as a connecting link between Chicago and Milwaukee. It was to be an electric road, the first of its kind in the world. It was begun in January, 1894, and the first section of it will be completed and opened for business about a year hence. It will be many years before the road is extended to Milwaukee.

While this road was being planned the projectors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated determined to use electricity, and, as their road is now open and doing business, it has the credit of being the first electric "L" ever operated, if not the first one planned.

As soon as the Yerkes people took possession of the Lake street road—about a year ago—it was determined to introduce electricity in place of steam. D. H. Londerback, the president of the company, told me between breaths as he transacted the business of his office that motives of economy chiefly influenced the road in this course.

"Electricity can be used 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than steam," he said. "Besides, the use of electricity in summer will enable us to put open cars on the road, and so attract pleasure travel on hot nights. That is quite an item. But we will save 20 per cent on operating expenses on the Lake street road."

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

MEN OF GOOD FORM.

Dress and Address—Men's Raiment and Woman's.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Men are often embarrassed with regard to the method of acknowledging the salutations of inferiors in the street, and I have ever known some who are in a quandary as to the correct thing to do when they happen to accidentally meet their wives in any public thoroughfare. And yet there is no reason for this. In countries where western civilization prevails and where both our religious and our political creeds teach us that we are all equal in the sight of the Divinity as well as in the eyes of the law a bow is adequate to meet all requirements. Every honest girl, be she wife or chambermaid, the daughter of a millionaire or the offspring of a street sweeper, is entitled to the bowing of the head on the part of a man, and in the same way every honest man, whether prince or peasant, clubman or poddler, is entitled to receive from women an inclination of the head in acknowledgment of his greeting of this character. Such courtesy involves no loss of dignity or of social prestige whatsoever and renders the relations of our daily life more agreeable and more unconstrained. Only in this way is it possible to obtain a workable and, what is more, a comfortable arrangement with regard to salutations.

Just at the present moment, when so many are engaged in traveling either to some mountain resort or toward the seashore, let me draw the attention of my readers to the fact that men as well as women rarely appear to such disadvantage as when engaged in a journey that necessitates the spending of a night on board a train.

How is it possible for a dainty or refined woman to retain any illusions with regard to the interior economy of the male toilet after witnessing that dreadful morning procession of disheveled and unkempt men, mostly in shirt sleeves—and what shirts!—to that particular end of a solitary basin do service for all? And, alas, there are relatively few women, no matter what their rank in society, who can afford to remove their outer garments on board the train—or anywhere else, for the matter of that—without having to blush for the state of those that are underneath. And yet there is no more sure test and indication of the character and of the degree of refinement of the wearer than the cut, the texture and, above all, the condition of those undergarments which the French so expressively describe as "les dessous." These should always be irrefragable, no matter how plain—may, even how threadbare—the outer garments.

Traveling in summer, by the bye, when dust fills the air, is the only time when veils are really of use for feminine wear. It would be difficult to find an excuse for them on other occasions save when they are made of gauze and employed to shelter a fair skin from the rays of the sun. But the net veil, spotted with hideous black dots, shields neither from sun, wind nor rain and is actually pernicious to the eyesight, while the black veil throws strange blurs and patches over the complexion, which it disfigures rather than improves. If women need a veil as a means for enhancing their comeliness, let them adopt the coquettish white gauze drapery over the lower part of the face and known as the "yasmak," which contributes so much to the charm of the dark eyed oriental.

If there is any portion of a man's raiment which he is inclined, if not to neglect, at any rate to treat with scant consideration, it is his waistcoat. He is particular as to the architecture of his coat, the build of his trousers and about the shape of his hat. He even devotes much care and attention to the color of his suspenders and to the hue of his tie. But the waistcoat appears to come last of all in his estimation. And yet there is nothing which puts the finishing touch to a man's attire more than the waistcoat. Especially is this the case in the summer, when colored and patterned waistcoats are so popular. White, gray or fawn is excellent form, but brown or other shades should contain a pattern, no matter how minute, and, above all, the garment should be of the proper length. A short or an ill fitting waistcoat spoils the entire effect of an otherwise irrefragable costume and is a crime against the laws of good taste. Double breasted waistcoats should have three buttons, but no more. The four and even five buttons that are sometimes worn are nothing short of a penal offense. In white double breasted waistcoats a small red or yellow or navy blue dot often appears very far apart, but sufficient to raise it above the plane of ready made vulgarity. The buttons used for evening white vests are either plain gold, with an engraved monogram such as is worn by the Prince of Wales or else simply of flat mother of pearl. But with the fancy waistcoats for day wear the buttons are frequently cut from stones of more or less value.

Trousers are becoming more peg topped than ever, and stripes seem to find a greater degree of favor than checks. The high silk hat just inaugurated in London, and which will reach New York in time for the return of society to town in the fall, is high in the crown, very slightly bell topped, and with a brim curled very close. Soft white alpines are, however, the rage just now on both sides of the Atlantic, the brims being made just a little wider than last year, though equally high in the crown.

Let me crave the pardon of my readers for treating them to these few notes with regard to fashions both present and imminent. The newspapers are filled with columns of hints and suggestions as to how the fair sex should array themselves. Why should women have the monopoly of dressing? Has not the time come for the press to devote a little space to fashions for men?

EX-ATTACHE.

CAMPAIGN EVOLUTION.

Presidential Candidates on the Stump.

OLD METHODS AND NEW.

Speeches of Blaine, Garfield and Greeley.

SOME FAMOUS STUMPING TOURS.

Most of the Early Candidates Affected Difference—Polk Slept With His Opponent When He Ran For Governor—Harrison's Famous Ninety-four Speeches. President Cleveland's Opening of the Campaign at Madison Square Garden in 1892.

[Copyright, 1896.]

Candidate Bryan proposes to make a stumping tour of the country in his campaign for election to the presidency. He has an abiding faith in the virtues of speechmaking, and he should have, because to his famous "cross of gold" speech in the Chicago convention he owes his nomination.

Some of Mr. Bryan's friends are speaking of his determination rather apologetically. They forget that it is not unusual for a candidate for the office of president to make speeches, and many of the candidates have gone on stumping tours. Blaine was one of these. Greeley was another, Garfield a third. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison both made political speeches in their campaigns.

Speechmaking by candidates for our highest executive office is a comparatively modern institution. The early candidates sat still and awaited the result of the election. It was esteemed undignified to work for the presidency or to show any anxiety about either nomination or election. Washington did not know he had been made president until ten days after the election, and he was chosen unanimously. Adams awaited the outcome of the election at his home in Massachusetts. But Adams was not indifferent to the choice of Jefferson as his successor. In fact, he was so chagrined by his failure to secure a re-election that he got up at daybreak on inauguration day and drove out of town on his way home. Jefferson staid at Washington during the campaign in which he was a candidate.

When Edward Everett asked John Quincy Adams if he was "determined to do nothing to promote his future election to the presidency as the successor of Mr.



MR. BLAINE BEFORE A CROWDED HOUSE.

Monroe," he replied that he should "do absolutely nothing." What a remarkable contrast there is between this statement of Adams and the frank announcement of John Sherman in his book of memoirs that he had sought the nomination for president for many years! What a contrast between Washington's reluctant consent to accept the responsibilities of executive office and Mr. McKinley settling down after his retirement from the governorship of Ohio to the sole business of conducting a campaign for the presidency at Canton, or Bryan announcing two months before the convention at Chicago that he was sure of the nomination!

A dignified reserve was cultivated by the early candidates for the presidency, at least in outward appearance. There may have been as many heartburnings and as much ambition, but they were concealed. Campaigns were not boisterous and inflammatory until the Whigs nominated General William Henry Harrison in 1840. That was the first brass band and torchlight campaign, the first campaign in which an attempt was made to create enthusiasm for a candidate and for the principles he was supposed to represent. Not that Harrison had any well defined principles. He was popularly accepted as the "advance agent of prosperity," to quote a modern phrase. But his partisans put forward no distinct tariff or currency policy which was to counteract the effects of the panic of 1837. Their chief claim to consideration was the fact that things could not be much worse, and they advanced also the popular cry, which was not an argument, that General Harrison was one of the common people and Van Buren was an aristocrat. Through all this shouting and torch burning General Harrison remained in his log cabin, the patent of his Democracy, and drank hard cider with all who came. But he did not have a national committee or "organize" his campaign according to the accepted modern method. The outcry and the enthusiasm were largely spontaneous and the natural result of the discontent with the hard times which prevailed.

Early Politicians.

There were good politicians among the early candidates for the presidency. Jefferson was a pretty good politician, and he was a party to the intrigues which gained him an election over Adams in the house of representatives. Adams took no part in them. Madison was a scholar, a modest man, and he pursued his duties as secretary of state when the sixth election was brewing. He did nothing to advance his own interests. Monroe also stepped from the cabinet into executive office.

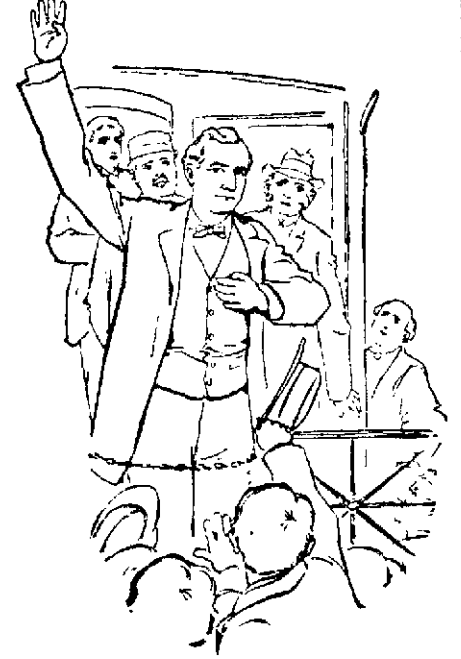
Jackson was anything but a politician. He was the first campaign of slander, and the bitter attacks made on him hastened the death of his wife. But while the campaign was on they sat before their fireplace at the Hermitage and smoked their long reel pipes together.

Van Buren remained at Kinderhook, on

the Hudson, at his beautiful country home, and took no active part in the campaign of 1836. Polk awaited the verdict of the people at Nashville. And Polk was a thorough politician, of whom it is related that when he ran for governor the second time "he and his Whig competitor canvassed the state together, actually driving in the same carriage and sleeping in the same bed."

General Taylor did not take an active part in his campaign. His managers much preferred to keep him in the background. They wrote the few letters made public defining the principles he was supposed to represent, and they saw to it that he made no utterance on his own account. Taylor had as little idea of the presidency as Jackson, of whom his private secretary said that he replied to a proposal that he should be a candidate: "Do they suppose I am such a d—d fool as to think myself fit for president of the United States? No, sir; I know what I am fit for."

Pierce was practicing law in Concord, N. H., when congratulated on his nomination. He said, "Sir, you could not congratulate a more astonished man." He remained in Concord through the campaign



BRYAN SPEAKING ON THE REAR PLATFORM OF A CAR.

and spoke but little, though he had some local fame as a speaker. During the contest for congress in 1846 he took the stump against John P. Hale, and their encounter in Old North church is still recalled by the oldest inhabitant.

Buchanan remained at his home, Wheatlands, during his campaign.

Past and Present Methods.

Campaigning became more systematic after the organization of the Republican party. Not that there was any lack of good politicians before that time. Students of the life of Lincoln know with what keen knowledge of human nature and what appeal to popular prejudice local and state campaigns were fought in the west. And New York politics were as complicated 100 years ago as they are today. But until the railroad and the telegraph made communication easy and quick national campaigns could not be conducted according to a homogeneous plan and under the watchful eye of a Hanna or a Jones.

Mr. Bryan's proposition for a joint debate with Major McKinley is a revival of the local methods of 50 years ago. Lincoln held joint debates with Douglas when they were candidates for the senate. Keen contests they were, and they drew farmers from all the country around. They came in wagons, and many drove a hundred miles to hear Abe battle with their senator. Before Lincoln's time there were joint debates in local contests, but never between rival candidates for the presidency. These debates have fallen into disuse now in most of the northern and western states, but the south clings to the old custom, and a southern candidate who would refuse to meet his opponent in public debate would lose many votes.

Lincoln was at Springfield in the campaign of 1860. His famous Cooper Union speech was made in New York three months before the convention nominated him. In his second campaign he remained in the White House, but Johnson, his associate on the Republican ticket, made some addresses, notably one delivered to the negroes on the steps of the capitol at Nashville, in which he described himself as a Moses.

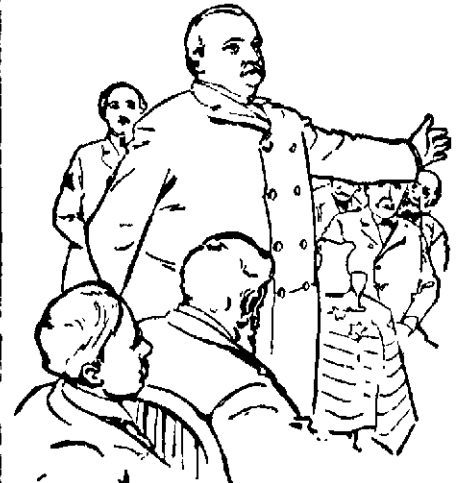
Grant was not a politician. He had voted for a president only once, and he was quite content to let his campaign managers conduct his canvass. Grant was no speechmaker. That was what he told the mass meeting at Galena when, as a young man, he volunteered for the war.

In Grant's second campaign Horace Greeley stumped New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana at the urgent request of his friends, though when he went on the stump he knew he was defeated. I saw recently an autograph letter of Greeley, written while on this tour, in which he declined a public dinner. "I hate dinners," he wrote. Greeley hated all the fuss of public receptions, but his plain appearance and his homely, eloquent appeals increased his popularity wherever he went.

Hayes and Tilden conducted their campaigns from their homes. Four years later Garfield made a significant stumping tour, which helped him, especially in New York. Arthur meantime remained at the head of the Republican state committee of New York.

Blaine's Method.

Mr. Blaine's speechmaking tour was the most memorable in the history of political campaigns. Always ready to serve his party to the extent of his ability, he had



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

made speeches for other candidates in all the eastern and middle states and had helped the Republican ticket immensely by the strength of his personal magnetism. The personality of Mr. Blaine was recognized as a prime factor in the campaign of 1884, and the Republican managers were anxious that he should show himself to

the people. Word came from Indiana, Illinois and other states, that Mr. Blaine's presence there would arouse great enthusiasm and strength in the chances of the Republican party. So the national committee mapped out a six weeks' tour for the candidate. Mr. Blaine, himself an eminent politician, questioned the wisdom of this tour. He recognized New York as the pivotal state and believed his work should be done there. But the election in Maine had given his managers a false confidence in the east, and they insisted on carrying out their plan.

Mr. Blaine was disposed to apologize for this speechmaking tour. At one of the places where he spoke he said, among other things: "I am not speaking for myself. I am pleading the cause of the American farmer, the American manufacturer, the American mechanic and the American laborer against the world. I am reproached by some excellent people for appearing before these multitudes of my countrymen upon the ground that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the office for which I am named. I do not feel it to be so. I know no reason why I should not face the American people."

Mr. Blaine's progress through the country was marked by surprising demonstrations. The railroads brought thousands to every assemblage where he was announced to speak, and the enthusiasm was extraordinary. These assemblages were of all kinds. He spoke at the Worcester county agricultural fair in Massachusetts and to the students of the University of Michigan in Michigan. He addressed political assemblages in Chicago and other large cities and attended meetings in many places in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York.

His amazing memory for names and faces was of great value to him on this tour. Gail Hamilton in her biography of him tells of an incident at Lancaster, O. Mr. Blaine was driving with Mrs. Ewing when he saw a carriage approaching.

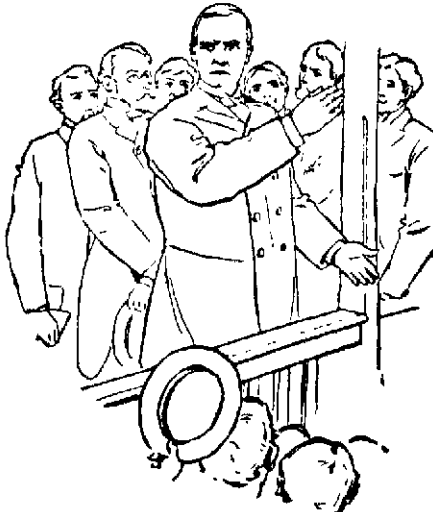
"I suspect that carriage is coming for you, Mr. Blaine," said Mrs. Ewing.

"Yes," he said, "but that is not the point. The point is that there is a man on that front seat whom I haven't seen for 27 years, and I have just 2 1/2 minutes to recall his name."

Three Grave Errors.

Mr. Blaine decided when he was in Indiana that he would cut short his tour and return to New York. Reports from that state filled him with grave fear of the result. But the Illinois committee which had been appointed to act as his escort persuaded him to change his mind, and he completed the tour as it had been planned. That was probably the first serious error in a brilliant campaign. Returning to New York on his way to his home, he found the "business men's dinner" prepared for him. He regretted it, but he attended the dinner, and that was the second error of the campaign. The third was the famous Burchardism delivered on the stairs of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, Oct. 29, when a delegation of 1,000 clergymen called to testify their respect and refute the charge that he was an apostate and a persecutor of religion. "Rum, Romanism and rebellion" settled Mr. Blaine's chances of election. He closed his canvass in Boston Nov. 3 at a public meeting. Then he returned to his home in Augusta, where on the 18th of November he heard the result of the election.

Mr. Cleveland meantime had remained in Albany performing his duties as governor of the state of New York. He intrusted to Senator Gorman, chairman of the Dem-



McKINLEY SPEAKING FROM HIS VERANDA AT CANTON.

ocratic national committee, the conduct of his campaign, and under Mr. Gorman's counsel he made a silent campaign. Mr. Cleveland was not known to the people of the United States outside New York state, and he had not the magnetic personality of a Blaine to attract strangers to him.

The Campaign of 1892.

When Mr. Cleveland was a candidate for re-election four years later, he did not make a personal canvass of the country, and his opponent, Mr. Harrison, remained in Indianapolis, where from his front door step he made that series of brilliant speeches which will go down in campaign history. This speechmaking was an innovation. It was unplanned, for the first of the series of speeches was made directly after his nomination when he had hardly recovered from his surprise at the convention's action. The members of the national Republican committee were horrified at Mr. Harrison's temerity, and they talked of sending some one to Indianapolis to persuade him to stop. Mr. Harrison's friends assured the committee he would make no mistakes, and they were right. He made 94 speeches and every one was flawless. This front veranda campaign Mr. McKinley is now imitating.

When he was renominated, Mr. Harrison was in affliction. The long illness and the death of Mrs. Harrison followed the Republican convention, and it was a double cause of grief that she had urged the president not to seek or accept a renomination. Only once or twice during the campaign did the Republican managers call on the candidate for consultation, and he took no active part in the canvass.

Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, took a lively interest in the campaign. He opened it with a speech at Madison Square Garden, accepting the nomination.

GRANT HAMILTON.

The Bicycle in England.

The bicycle is even more in evidence in England among women than here. English women are also especially tenacious of riding modern wheels, and they insist on a new one every year. They are now being urged to arrange for a systematic disposition of these good but discarded wheels for the benefit of factory girls and such other women workers who would be benefited by the wheel, but have no means to obtain it. In the meantime castoff wheels are often the very salable prerequisites of maid or valet.—New York Times.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Wooster base ball club went to North Lawrence the other day, and were defeated by the Minglewoods, 7 to 8.

The Misses Grummel and Wagner, of Tiffin, O., are visiting at the residence of A. D. Volmor, Hill street, the guests of Miss Adeline.

Cantonians have been aroused and are now trying to raise enough money to keep their hospital open. It costs about \$5,500 to operate the institution annually, and the receipts have been about \$2,500.

A letter from a camper at Zoar says that George McDaniels, the old soldier, is in his glory. His picturesque home is surrounded by tents of every description, and by his many acts of kindness the old man has won the favor of all the visitors.

Byron Owens and Miss Anna Flounders, both well known young people, were married on Tuesday 8 p. m. at the residence of the Rev. E. P. Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Owens will reside in Plum street. They have the hearty congratulations of their friends.

Mr. Charles W. Bawell, who was chief executive clerk under Governor McKinley's administration at Columbus, will shortly leave for New York to take a position with the Republican executive committee at headquarters in New York city.

Madam Dreason made affidavit before Mayor Schott Saturday morning, charging John Jacoby and William Wittner with assault and battery. Madam Dreason claims that she recognized these men among the party of persons who assaulted her at her home Tuesday night.

At a meeting of the trustees of Mt. Union college, Wednesday evening, the election of professors resulted in the retaining of all of the present instructors. The trustees voted \$1,500 to be divided pro rata between teachers each year, thus increasing their salaries about \$200 per year.

Joseph Grapewine, president of the Glass Blowers' Protective Association, has received a letter from Clayton, N. J., announcing the organization of a McKinley club of 700 members, and predicting that the state will give 60,000 plurality for McKinley.

The sunflower social given at Mrs. E. Bowman's residence, last night, in honor of the Rising Sun Club, was quite largely attended. Sunflower speeches were made by nearly all present. All wore sunflower bouquets. Mrs. Eunis, of Canton, and Miss Simpson, of Akron, were among the guests.

The first plums of the season were brought to town Thursday morning, for which the grower received \$2.00 per bushel. In former years dealers were willing to pay from \$3.00 to \$4.50 for plums at this time. Potatoes are bringing from 25 to 30 cents per bushel and the price is expected to drop still lower.

C. M. Whitman has returned from a business trip to New York. A gold Democrat himself Mr. Whitman found that most of his business acquaintances in the metropolis shared his opinion, and from what he observed and read Mr. Whitman is confident that the great Democratic stronghold will go strongly Republican this fall.

The lecture course movement seems to meet with general favor among all classes in the city, and indications point to its final success. A good course this season will make it an easy matter to have another course next season. Subscription lists will be circulated within a few days and it is hoped that everybody will be prepared to sign.

James Crooks, a son of Wm. Crooks, who resides in West Main street, was arrested, today, on a charge of shooting martins, preferred by Game Warden Caldwell. He pleaded guilty before Justice Sibila and was fined \$25 and costs to be liquidated in labor at the county workhouse. The martins were the pets of Mr. J. L. Green and were killed by Crooks firing into their cage.

Miss Mina Porter gave a dancing party at the Casino, at Meyer's lake, Thursday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss Husted, of Toledo. About thirty young people were present, leaving this city at 4:18 in a special car attached to the regular train, and returning at 10:30 in the same manner. The guests from out of town were: Miss Husted, of Toledo; Miss Clark, of Conneville, Pa., and Mr. Clarence Merrick, of New Brighton, Pa.

A special train on the inter urban road carried quite a number of Massillon Sunday school workers to Reedurban, Thursday evening, to a meeting of the Sunday School Round Table, which met in the Baptist church at that place. The evening was pleasantly spent in the discussion of Sunday school topics. A motion was passed declaring it to be the desire of the meeting that an effort be made to hold a union rally of all the Sunday schools of Perry township in the near future.

The Armory managers have contracted for folding opera chairs for the best seats in the auditorium. They are exactly like those recently ordered for the new Uhlheim theater, being built at a cost of \$500,000 in Milwaukee. The chairs will have a patent ball-bearing seat hinge. This automatic, noiseless hinge will prove a great blessing to all public audiences that are fortunate enough to obtain it. There has long been needed an opera chair that would fold easily and at the same time be absolutely noiseless. Besides the above advantages, this new chair is shaped right for comfort and is roomy and beautiful. This chair is destined to revolutionize the seating of all audience rooms, including music halls and churches.

The garden party given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, at the Charity Rutch school, last night, was a success, and was attended by about 250 people. Among them were over thirty young people from Canton. The rain deluged the lawn into the house, where a most delightful time was had, and refreshments were served in the spacious dining room. Special thanks are due to Miss Minnie Kuhn, who rendered several very fine vocal selections with Miss Anna Edgar at the piano, and Mr. Thomas Yost for the fine rendition of a number of college songs, accompanied by Miss Yost, and to the Misses Anna Wil-

liams and Gertrude Belknap for both vocal and instrumental selections, which were all highly appreciated.

MISS REED'S BICYCLE TEA.

Miss Lula Reed gave a bicycle tea—it would have been a bicycle tea, but for the down-pour which compelled everybody to go by street car—at Orchard Knoll, Friday evening. Orchard Knoll is a picturesque place on the Meyer's lake road, built about 1816 by Miss Reed's great-great grandfather Whipple, and is just as sound and comfortable now as it was when he built it. It is a fine place with bricks made by his own hands. Miss Reed's party was given for her guests, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Ratliff, of Warren, who returned home today. The guests had a rollicking time of it, and left regretting that the evening was over. Everybody was charmed with the quaint summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Reed, and found pleasure in exploring it. One of its chambers was used by Col. Webb, once upon a time, to secrete masonic regalia, when masonry in these parts was undergoing some trouble. Then there is a secret chamber where runaway slaves were hid, who had escaped by the underground railroad. In still another room are immense stones with markings indicating that they were taken from a serpent mound, which lies near the house. The visitors, about 50 in number, found a wealth of rare old furniture to admire, and between the house and the party had an extremely good time.

SOUND MONEY SPEECH.

McKinley Delivers an Address This Morning.

MANY STATES ARE REPRESENTED

The Glass-Blowers Came in From Their Pittsburgh Convention—The Major at His Best—A Large Crowd and a Great Deal of Enthusiasm.

CANTON, July 25.—Mr. McKinley came home from Cleveland, last night, to remain for one day. He will leave this evening and rejoin Mrs. McKinley, who is yet in Cleveland, at Mr. Hanna's. Delegates to the number of nearly 500, representing the window glass workers in eleven of the United States, arrived in Canton at 11 o'clock this morning and paid their respects to Major McKinley. At the station the delegation was met by the Canton troop of horsemen and proceeded at once to the McKinley residence. While the Major prepared to receive his visitors the glee club sang several campaign songs, and the delegates' band played. A mighty cheer arose when Major McKinley appeared. Henry Bostick, of Indiana, presented the delegation in an eloquent address. He cited the benefit the glass men had derived from the McKinley bill, and his every allusion to the Major was greeted with applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Bostick's address Major McKinley responded as follows:

Mr. Bostick and Gentlemen of the Window Glass Workers of the United States:

It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have this large body of the representatives of your association, fresh from your deliberative convention and speaking for your great industry scattered over eleven states of the Union, honor me with this call of greeting and congratulation. I appreciate the words of confidence expressed by your spokesman so eloquently and agree with him that there is something fundamentally wrong which demands a speedy remedy and which can only be had by the people speaking through the constitutional forms at the next general election. (Great applause.)

You have, sir, alluded to some of our difficulties with singular force and accuracy, demonstrating that you appreciate fully the great problems which are before the people for solution and settlement. Nothing could be better said than that a great essential to the credit of the country is to provide enough revenue to run the country. The credit of any government is imperiled so long as it expends more money than it collects. The credit of the government like that of the individual citizen is best preserved by living within its means and providing means with which to live. Every citizen must know, as you have stated, that the receipts of the United States are now insufficient for its necessary expenditures, and that our present revenue laws have resulted in causing a deficiency in the treasury for almost three years. It has been demonstrated, too, that no relief can be had through the present Congress.

The relief rests with the people themselves. They are charged with the election of a new Congress in November, which alone can give the needed relief. If they elect a Republican Congress, the whole world knows that one of its first acts will be to put upon the statute books of the country a law under which the government will collect enough money to meet its expenditures, stop debts and deficiencies and adequately protect American labor. (Great cheering and applause.)

This would be one of the surest steps toward the return of confidence and a revival of business prosperity. (Applause.) The government, my fellow citizens, has not been the only sufferer in the past three years as our spokesman has so vividly shown. The people have suffered, the laboring man in his work and wages, the farmer in his prices and markets, and our citizens generally in their income and investments. Enforced idleness among our people has brought to many American homes gloom and wretchedness, where cheer and hope once dwelled. Both government and people have paid dearly for a mistaken policy, a policy which has disturbed our industries and cut down our revenues, always so essential to our credit and independence and prosperity. Having injured our industries, a new experiment is now proposed, one that would debase our currency and further weaken, if not wholly destroy public confidence. Workingmen, have we not had enough of such rash and costly experiments? (Cries of "we have, we have.") Don't all of us wish for the return of the economic policy, which for more than a third of a century gave the government its highest credit and the citizen his great prosperity? (Great Applause.)

As four years ago the people were warned against the industrial policy proclaimed by our political adversaries and which has brought such ruin upon the country, and were entreated to reject the experiment which experience had always shown to be fraught with disaster to our revenues, employment and enterprises, so now they are again warned to reject this new remedy, no matter by what party or leaders it may be offered, as certain to entail upon the country only increased and aggravated disaster and suffering, and bring no good or profit to any public interest whatever. Circumstances, gentlemen, have given to the Republican party at this juncture of our national affairs a place of supreme duty and responsibility. Seldom, if ever, has any political party occupied a post of such high importance as that entrusted to the Republican party this year. Indeed, it may be confidently asserted that never before has any political organization been so clearly and conspicuously called to do battle for so much that is best in government, than is this year demanded of the Republican party, but happily it will not contend alone. It will number among its allies, friends and supporters thousands of brave, patriotic and conscientious political opponents of the past, who will join our ranks and make common cause in resisting the proposed debasement of our currency, the degradation of our country's honor, and in upholding the continued supremacy of law and order—the strongest and mightiest pillars of free government. (Great applause.)

The determination of this contest calls for the exercise of the gravest duty of good citizenship, and partisanship should not—indeed I am very sure it will not—weigh as against patriotism in the calm and proper settlement of the questions which confront us. The whole country rejoices today that the strong and sturdy men who toil are enlisted in the cause of American honor, American patriotism, American production and American prosperity—a cause which must surely win before the great tribunal of the American people. (Tremendous applause.)

I thank you my fellow citizens for the compliment of this call and this manifestation of your personal regard and good will, and it will give me sincere pleasure to meet each and every one of you personally. (Loud and continued applause.)

The glee club sang again, the band played and the porch was cleared to permit the passage of the delegates as they filed past the Major, each receiving a hearty hand shake. In the meantime Mr. McKinley was presented with a cane of clear glass encircled by stripes of red, white and blue. The Major expressed his thanks, promising to carefully treasure the gift with his already large collection of souvenirs. He congratulated the men upon the selection of colors, saying: "We make no mistake when we march under the red, white and blue."

FLOOD OF INVITATIONS

McKinley Receives But Never Accepts Them.

HOTEL MEN ALL WANT HIM.

Something More About Miss Reel's Visit to the Major—She Talks a Little About Bryan—A Silver State Device—News from Colorado.

The McKinleys will soon be in Canton and they have no plans for the summer. Mr. McKinley would like to get away for a time, but he objects to being turned into an advertisement, so there seems to be nothing for him to do but to remain in the house behind the white uras. He has received invitations, seemingly, from every seaside, lake and mountain resort in the country. Hotel proprietors offer him whole floors of rooms, armies of private secretaries, steam yachts and horses by the dozen. His invitations are so many and his instructions in regard to them so explicit, that they no longer reach his eye, and he knows nothing of them until his very polite declination comes up from the secretary's office for his signature. He never had the least idea of going to Topeka on September 30, although the Kansas people claim a definite promise from him. The only basis of fact they have is, that he was obliged to cancel an engagement with them while governor, because of some labor troubles within the state, and in doing so, expressed a desire to visit Topeka at some indefinite future time, when circumstances would permit. The statement that he would go west has inspired every town between Kansas and Canton, to ask him to stop over either going or coming and at least fifty side-trips have been thrown in.

The sentimental journey of the women of Cleveland was properly recognized by Mr. McKinley, the reception tendered him by the women of Canton received his most distinguished consideration, and the smiled amiably when the Christian Endeavor lassies waved their handkerchiefs under the Napoleon nose. But far and away the most important delegation of women was the one that came unheralded from Wyoming, in the person of Miss Estelle Reel, state superintendent of public instruction, accompanied by her friend, Miss Minnie Kihn. Miss Reel carried 25,000 woman votes, located in a doubtful state in the hollow of her hand, and therefore, while no brass bands or oratory attended her visit, it was a pretty important visit just the same.

"I didn't talk suffrage with the Major," said she afterwards, "because the women of Wyoming enjoy full suffrage, and have nothing to gain or lose on that score. Nor did I talk silver, because the Republican party has declared itself against free silver, and there was nothing to be said under that head. We have about 20,000 votes in Wyoming and the women cast about half of them. They don't vote as their husbands do, eastern impression to the contrary notwithstanding. They are independent, and vote according to their convictions. The candidacy of Major McKinley appeals to them very strongly because of his beautiful private life. Political issues are all very well, but nothing touches a woman more effectually than a high minded home life. What of

Bryan? Well, Mr. Bryan is a man whose strength you eastern people underestimate, perhaps. I went to school with his wife at Perry, Ill., and at that time Will Bryan was a slip of a lawyer over at Jacksonville.

"He used to come down often to see May Bryant, for that was his wife's name, and we girls used to envy her because she had a beau who was so clever and good looking. I think we recognized his worth before her parents did, for they objected to the match on the ground that he had no prospects. May and Will were a very tender pair, and we often followed them to the cemetery which was their favorite walk, just for the fun of the thing. You know they told us out at St. Louis that Major McKinley was a man of no determination or will power, but my goodness, when I looked at his mouth, and jaw and chin, I saw 'will power' written in letters an inch long. My impression of Mrs. McKinley is that of a very charming and sensible woman."

One of the latest devices from the silver states conceived in opposition to McKinley created a mild ripple of amusement when it was shown at his house. Some genius devoted to free silver, has developed the brilliant idea of having every free silverite engaged in business declare himself by having the fact appear on the face of his correspondence. This is being done by having the words printed diagonally across the face of the envelope:

"We won't do a thing to McKinley in Colorado."

The real state of political feeling in Colorado is perhaps not what it is thought to be by the average reader. A letter which comes from P. B. Haight, said to be a very shrewd observer, states that the Republicans are not yet hopeless. Colorado people hear and see nothing but silver and dare not talk of anything else. Mr. Haight writes: "It is either silver or silence, but at the polls next November every man will have a chance to express his opinion, and I believe that many more good McKinley votes will be actually cast than are now thought of. I shall vote for McKinley and use my best influence to get all the votes for him I can. The trouble is that there is no one in this locality to advance or argue the gold cause."

A very pleasant letter has been received from an old schoolmate of Mr. McKinley, who grew up with him as a child in Poland, and whose name may not be used. The letter was prompted by something once said about Mr. McKinley's childhood, and this correspondent writes: "I liked best of all what you said about the earnest thought and purpose that characterized the youth of those days. I now recall a sentence of his that he often repeated. It was:

"Life is what we make it. For, be it good or be it bad, Depends on how we take it."

"His poverty then and the struggle he made to educate and prepare himself was something the American people should know. He began with a purpose and carried it out to the end. In early days when a clerk in the postoffice it is said that he used to read all the congressional reports that came to the office, though to most young men they would be dry reading."

SATURDAY MARKET REPORT.

Politics Having Much to Do With Present Conditions. The course of prices on the general stock market today, was on the opening rather weak. Yet after the first hour there was a sharp increase in most all stocks on the board, due to Bryan's determination to stand by Sewall, and a report that McKinley had a letter on gold ready to issue. The most important factor of the general market was politics, and the people seemed to be mixed as to the probable effect of the present situation.

Bryan says he will not run if Sewall is rejected, which is probably favorable to the market. The demand out of town for money continues with further suffering in commercial paper. There will probably be no gold shipments today and there are good inquiries for sterling. The wheat market opened very strong at 58½ to 59 for September, 60½ for December. The receipts from the northwest were 309 cars, and it looks as if the visible supply would decrease about 600,000 bushels for the week. The exports for the week were: Wheat and flour as wheat, 3,073,000, against 2,968,000 last week, and 1,655,000 the same week one year ago. The receipts at Chicago yesterday were 114,000. August shipments 18,000. Cars of wheat for Monday at Chicago at 135, corn 700, oats 185. Puts and call for next week on wheat are: Puts 56½, and calls 61½ to 62. Market closed steady with practical upward tendency.—[T. B. Arnold's Hotel Conrad exchange.]

CHICAGO, July 25.—By Associated Press.—Hogs, dull \$2.65@3.55; cattle, dull; sheep, steady.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
Wheat.				
Sept. ..	58½	59½	58½	59½
Dec. ..	60½	61½	60½	61½
Octas.				
Sept. ..	173	18	173	177
May ..	20½	20½	20½	20½
Corn.				
Sept. ..	20½	20½	20½	20½
May ..	20	20½	20	20½
Pork				
Sept. ..	6 12	6 12	6 07	6 10
Jan. ..	6 95	6 95	6 92	6 92
Oct. ..				
Sept. ..	3 27	3 30	3 25	3 25
Jan. ..	3 62	3 62	3 60	3 60
Cash Wheat, 58½.				
.. Corn 25½.				
.. Oats 15½.				
.. Pork 6 05.				
.. Lard 3 20.				

The Massillon Markets. The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, July 25, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	16-18
Barley	35-38
Wool	45
Flax Seed	8-12 15
Clover Seed	11 40
Timothy Seed	11 25-31
Brass, per 100 lbs.	75
Mediums, per 100 lbs.	80
Hay, (old)	\$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	\$6 00-8 00
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	12½-11
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	16
Beef, per lb.	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb.	8
White beans, per bushel	\$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	30
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu.	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	10-12
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-11 20



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